

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,**

Received up to 31st January, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Bhárat Jíran* (Benares) of the 23rd January, advert-

Circulation,
2,000 copies.

The National Congress, Madras, and its opponents. ing to the National Congress held at Madras, says that some Musalmáns from selfish motives call it a Hindu Congress and represent it as injurious to the interests of Muhammadans. But they are quite mistaken, and will do well to study the objects of the Congress before they express any opinion about it. The presence at the Congress of the Hon'ble Badar-ud-din Taibji of Bombay and some Muhammadan gentlemen of Madras and other places ought to satisfy them as to the wholly catholic nature of the great national assembly.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 24th,

Circulation,
181 copies.

Resolutions passed at the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th January, Madras National Congress. publishes in Hindi the resolutions passed at the Madras National Congress, making remarks in support of the resolutions.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the

Circulation,
450 copies.

Lord Dufferin, Sir Auck-
land Colvin, and Sir Lepel
Griffin.

26th January, regrets to say that the sentiments expressed by some high European officers in their late

speeches appear to be opposed to the principles of British

rule. It appears from the *Pioneer* that the Viceroy congratulated the Chief of Salsupur on his abolishing transit duties in his State, and regretted that the Nawab of Radhanpur and the rulers of other States belonging to the Palanpur Agency did not abolish the duties. If His Excellency is opposed to such duties, why does he allow municipal boards in British India to levy octroi duties? Sir Auckland Colvin has been advising the people in his darbár speeches to turn a deaf ear to those men who criticize the policy of Government and the proceedings of Government officers. But it should be observed that the prosperity of the British Government is chiefly due to its readiness to listen to public criticism, and that the intolerance of such criticism was the principal cause of the decline of native rule. Sir Lepel Griffin, in his Gwalior speech, told the Mahrattas that they should not allow themselves to be deceived by Bengalis, and should not support political movements, like the National Congress, set on foot by the latter. It is a matter of deep regret that, far from sympathizing with such beneficial movements, which are calculated to improve the condition of the people, European officers should endeavour to oppose and thwart them. (The *Tuti-i-Hind*, Meerut, of the 24th January, after publishing an Urdu version of Sir Lepel Griffin's Gwalior speech, endeavours to show that it was unwise and impolitic.)

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Mauj-i-Narbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 22nd Janu-

Sir Auckland Colvin's ary, after quoting some sentences from darbár speech at Allahabad. Sir Auckland Colvin's darbár speech at Allahabad, says that such a policy of conciliation on the part of officers is necessary to make their administrations popular. Few Lieutenant-Governors ever attached so much importance to the opinions and co-operation of the people with Government as Sir Auckland has done. Other European officers would do well to follow his example. The way in which Sir Lepel Griffin disregards public opinion is very injurious to the State. His speech at Gwalior was specially calculated to cause disaffection in the minds of the people towards Government. The *Mauj* is glad to learn from a newspaper that the Viceroy has rebuked him for his speech.

This is as it should be. The Viceroy's rebuke will greatly tend to conciliate the natives, and will be a warning to all evil-minded European officers.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 28th January, says that Enhancement of the salt duty from the 19th idem the Government of India has raised the salt duty from

Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 a maund. A strong rumour had long been afloat that the salt duty would be raised to meet the deficit of two crores of rupees in the next budget. Lord Ripon was pleased to reduce the duty, as it equally affects the rich and the poor classes. The measure, however, did not cause any great loss of revenue to Government, inasmuch as the reduction in the rate of the tax led to an increase in the use of salt. It was expected that, before long, Government would see its way to making a still further reduction in the tax. On the contrary, the duty has now again been enhanced by Lord Dufferin's Government. His Lordship introduced the income-tax and effected a saving in the public expenditure by dismissing some clerks, daftaris, and gardeners before. What does this continuous increase in taxation mean, and where will it end? Nothing could be more unjustifiable than to add to the burdens of the poor Indians, especially at a time when they are greatly suffering from a scarcity of grain. Supposing Government is at present really hard beset by financial difficulties. But it has itself created those difficulties by its extravagance. The poor Indian tax-payer is heartily grieved at the reckless expenditure on the north-west frontier to provide against imaginary dangers. All the inhabitants of this country are not rich like Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan, so that they should not feel the crushing effects of the wrong foreign policy of Government. If any one desires to find out the disastrous effects of this policy, he should visit the houses of poor persons, where he will find their wives living on one meal a day and their children shivering from cold owing to want of clothes. The annexation of Burma has much to say to the present financial pressure. Obviously,

Circulation,
450 copies.

Government has annexed the province for its own benefit and for that of British traders. Can Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan, or his dutiful disciple, Mr. Beck, prove that the Indians have derived any benefit from the measure? They have only been burdened with an income-tax, injured by the reduction of public expenditure, and subjected to the payment of an increased salt duty. There were other methods of restoring the financial equilibrium which would be far less objectionable. Burma could be made a separate dependency like Ceylon and placed under the direct control of the British Government. Again, the cotton import duty could be revived, to which the natives would have no objection. These proposals are highly approved of by Indian statesmen, but Government cannot be expected to accept them, because they would transfer the new burdens from the shoulders of the Indian tax-payers to those of the British tax-payers, who are in a position to throw away any burdens forced upon them by Government against their will. The natives have no power, and at best can only raise a clamour through newspapers. As it is, Government pays little attention to their clamour. If an influential native like Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan sees fit to condemn it as a Bengali agitation, it loses even that little force which it would otherwise possess.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Ghamkhvár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th January, says that the inhabitants of the Panjáb desire that, on the approaching retirement of the present European Post-Master-General of the province, a native should be appointed his successor. Is not Munshi Sazawar, Khán Bahádur, or Munshi Daulat Ram, Ráe Bahádur, fit for the post?

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th January, says that it is believed that the landowners in Bulandshahr are being treated with great severity by the settlement officer in connection with the revision of settlement. Tenants-at-will are induced by the settlement officer himself to lay claim to right of

occupancy. His proceedings have created a great sensation in the Chihatari estate. When a Member of the Board of Revenue lately paid a visit to Bulandshahr, the landlords distinctly told him that, if the settlement officer continued to incite their tenants to demand occupancy rights, they would never allow the settlement to be completed. It is really very unjust to grant new rights to tenants at the expense of landlords. It would seem that Government desires to conciliate cultivators because they largely exceed landlords in number. But Government should remember that it can receive no aid from poor peasants in a crisis. Only the landed aristocracy can assist it in times of difficulty.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the

1st February, does not understand why no compensation is paid to assessors for the inconvenience and loss which their attendance at the criminal sessions involves to them, and urges that they should be paid something at least to meet their boarding and travelling expenses.

Circulation,
595 copies.

Suggested payment by
Government of boarding
and travelling expenses of
assessors.

sions involves to them, and urges that they should be paid something at least to meet their boarding and travelling expenses.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 28th January,

adverting to the recent ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Sháh-jahánpur cow-slaughter case, regrets

Circulation,
500 copies.

Recent ruling of the
Allahabad High Court in
the matter of cow-killing.

to say that, in the present unsatisfactory state of relations between Hindus and Musalmáns, the ruling of the High Court will only add fuel to the flame. The lower classes of Musalmáns will be encouraged to kill kine still more largely than before. Hindus are highly dissatisfied with the decision of the High Court, and are holding meetings in different parts of these provinces with a view to making an appeal to the Supreme Government.

The *Ajtab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 27th January,

expresses great satisfaction at the appointment in the Panjab of Diwán Narendra Nath, M.A., and Sheikh Imám Ali, B.A., to the Statutory Civil Service in the Panjab this year.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ajtab-i-Hind* (Jallandhar), of the 28th January, says that the pay of naib-tahsildars' muharrirs, being only Rs. 5 a month, is very low, and appeals to the Deputy Commissioner to raise it.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Manj-i-Narbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 22nd January, in an article headed "The Justice of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces," says that it appears from the *Dáru-l-Saltanah* newspaper of Calcutta that the Chief Commissioner has withdrawn magisterial powers from one Rám Chandra Jey Rám, Honorary Magistrate, owing to his oppressing a debtor by abuse of his powers. It is to be regretted that Honorary Magistrates sometimes abuse their powers in utter disregard of the consequences of their misconduct.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Chief Commissioner's speech at the darbár held at Sambalpur, Central Provinces.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwá), of the 25th January, is glad to say that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who is at present touring in the Chhattisgarh Division, receives a warm welcome wherever he goes. He gladly accepts addresses, which are being presented to him in large numbers, shows great courtesy to the people, and holds darbárs, delivering suitable speeches with which the people are highly satisfied. Referring to the Chief Commissioner's speech at the Sambalpur darbár, the *Sindhu* says that his observations on the revision of settlement in the Chhattisgarh Division deserve attention. The *Sindhu* then, after quoting some extracts from the speech, remarks that there is reason to fear that the revision of settlement will be very injurious to the rights of the people in some respects. The Chief Commissioner says that the holders of estates and zamindáris have enjoyed uninterrupted peace and prosperity for the last twenty years and made great advances in wealth, and that the Government is now entitled to a share in their largely enhanced revenues. This

ment is really a very strange one. It is difficult to say what peace the landholders and cultivators have enjoyed and what advances they have made in wealth during the last twenty years. Some zamindars may have been able to make small savings, but most of them, as a rule, manage to make both ends meet with difficulty. Hence Government is not justified in increasing the revenue assessments. It is better to allow the people to live in happiness and contentment than to reduce them to poverty. The Chief Commissioner says that no loyal subject will dispute the claim of Government to a share in his increased revenues. This will gag the mouths of the landholders, and make them, *nolens volens*, quietly acquiesce in the impending enhancements of revenue assessments. They will raise no objections for fear of being considered disloyal. However, as Mr. Mackenzie is a just, shrewd, and sympathetic ruler, probably he does not mean to gag the mouths of the people, but he has only given this advice to them in accordance with the wishes of the higher authorities. It is to be hoped that, as far as possible, he will make a point of maintaining the rights of the people and preventing heavy assessments.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 23rd January, does not understand why Government does not bestow the titles of Ráé Bahádur and Khán Bahádur upon competent police inspectors, whose pay is Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 and who are equal in rank to tahsildárs, and strongly recommends Sardár Amar Singh, police inspector at Lahore, for a title.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 24th January, says that in Ireland the cultivators have been allowed to pay rent in kind. This is as it should be. The grant of the same concession to the Indian cultivators would save them from ruin. At least the revenue should be remitted when there is a failure of crops. But it is vain to think that Government will ever show such favour to the Indian peasantry.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Circulation,
120 copies.

Circulation,
585 copies.

A correspondent of the Nasim-i-Agra, of the 23rd January, says that when Mr. DeMello was the Head Master, and the late Munshi Hira Lal the Second Master

Second Master of the Hume's High School, Etawah. was the Head Master, and the late Munshi Hira Lal the Second Master of the Hume's High School at Etawah, the school always did well at the yearly examinations. But for some years past the result of the school has been very unsatisfactory, for which the writer thinks Munshi Vazir Ahmad, B.A., the Second Master, and not Mr. Harris, the Head Master, is chiefly to blame. The Munshi does not teach his boys, but employs them in making fair copies of his books for the press. He also makes the subordinate teachers do his private copying work, and threatens to give them more school work if they refuse to comply with his request. It is almost needless to say that this interferes with the performance of their duties. Those students of the Entrance and the Middle Class who oblige the Munshi in the way above referred to are recommended by him to the Head Master for being allowed to go up for the Entrance and the Middle Class examinations, while others who are not in his good books are obliged to appear at the examinations as private candidates on payment of double fees. The Inspector of Schools and the Director of Public Instruction should see to this.

Circulation,
585 copies.

The Nasim-i-Agra, of the 23rd January, says that at Agra a European police officer severely beat a subordinate native official in his office. The father of the latter

Alleged ill-treatment of a native police official by a European police officer at Agra. appeared on the scene of action, but it is not known how the dispute was afterwards settled.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The A'jtab-i-Panjab (Lahore), of the 25th January, complains that it is believed that from 1st December, 1887, the Municipal Board of Lahore has reduced the rations of the inmates of the poor-house from seven chatáks to five chatáks of flour a day per head. Five chatáks of flour are by no means sufficient to keep a man in good health. It will be remembered that the inmates of the poor-house are not allowed to receive

any alms from the people. The *Ajdb* appeals to the Board to reconsider its order, and invites the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the subject.

DECISIATION of H. S. H. to
commenting upon the Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The *Hami-t-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th January, in

commenting upon the Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, introduced by the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath in the Provincial Legislative Council, first endeavours to show that shooting and hunting involve greater cruelty to animals and birds than cock-fighting and quail-fighting, which the Bill is intended to put a stop to, and gives some instances to prove the truth of its statement. Some time ago at Farukhabad about 1,500 pigeons were let off one by one, and as each was released, it was shot at by some Europeans. Many of the unfortunate birds did not meet with an immediate death. They received wounds in their wings, legs or heads, and died after suffering great pain or were devoured by kites. Lately a high European officer had hundreds of deer and other such animals driven into a valley by beaters, and then he and other officers, by whom he was accompanied, shot them from the surrounding hills. The sufferings which the animals must have endured may be easily imagined. The *Hami* then refers to pig-sticking, and complains that European sportsmen unnecessarily have foxes and jackals, which are very useful animals from a sanitary point of view and whose flesh is not fit for food, hunted down and killed by hounds. The *Hami* then says that if the local Legislative Council desires to put a stop to the fights of animals and birds, which are favourite amusements with natives, it should also prohibit shooting and hunting, which are very extensively in vogue among Europeans and involve greater cruelty to animals and birds. Shooting also leads to unfortunate fatal accidents, inasmuch as natives are often mistaken for game and shot by European sportsmen. Moreover, shooting causes the destruction of thousands of animals and birds every year, whereas cock-fighting and

Circulation.
400 copies.

Circulation.
400 copies.

Circulation.
400 copies.

quail-fighting lead to the deaths of a few birds only. The *Hami* then invites attention to section 13 of Act III of 1867, which forbids the setting of birds or animals to fight in public streets and thoroughfares, and to section 34 of Act V of 1861, and the corresponding section of the Municipal Act, which, among other things, forbid cruelty to animals in public streets and thoroughfares, and says that if the object of the local Legislative Council is merely to prevent cock-fighting and quail-fighting in public streets and thoroughfares, the Bill under review is unnecessary and superfluous. That object can be fully attained by enforcing section 13 of Act III of 1867, and the sections of the other Acts above referred to more strictly than before. All that is necessary is to draw the attention of the police to the subject. On the other hand, if the local legislature desires to make the setting of birds or quadrupeds to fight an offence in itself like gaming, theft, or murder, and to put a stop altogether to cock-fighting and other such games, the measure is open to serious objections. It is obvious from the provisions of section 13, Act III of 1867, that the Supreme Legislature does not regard cock-fighting and other such games as offences, and has forbidden people to hold them in public streets, because the gathering of large crowds of people there is likely to cause obstruction to traffic and lead to accidents. Hence the Provincial Legislative Council cannot be justified in making the holding of any of the games above referred to an offence. Moreover, in that case the police will have great difficulties in apprehending offenders. Cock-fighting and quail-fighting are in vogue among some natives of high social position. It will not be very easy for the police to enter the houses of these persons, where the games are held, with a view to arrest the offenders. Under these circumstances, an entire prohibition will be very inexpedient. The *Hami* of the 22nd January, says that, in its previous issue, it chiefly protested only against the provisions of section 9 of the Bill by mistake. It is, however, opposed to the whole Bill. Municipal chaukidars see that no one employs any animals, which have sores on their bodies, in drawing

conveyances or carrying burdens, and persons who are found using such animals are punished by Magistrates. Cock-fighting and other such games in public streets or thoroughfares are also forbidden by the existing law. Hence it will be seen that the Bill introduced in the local Legislative Council is not needed.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The same.

The Noiyar-i-Azam (Moradabad), of the 23rd January, referring to the same Bill, says that cock-fighting is really a very cruel sport. A tender-hearted man cannot bear to look at a cock-fight for a moment. The same cocks are made to fight for three consecutive days, although on the very first day of the fight their bodies are covered with wounds and sores. The birds generally do not survive the fights. It is a matter of deep surprise and regret that there are some persons in favour of such a cruel sport. The Bill is expected to meet with opposition in the Legislative Council. It is said that some cock-fighters held a fight before some members with a view to showing that the game involved no cruelty to the birds. Setting aside the cock-fighters, the public generally will approve of the prohibition of the game. The prohibition commands itself on several grounds. The unfortunate dumb birds will be saved cruelty and the cock-fighters unnecessary expense and loss of time. Gaming will be discouraged to some extent, inasmuch as the wagering which is carried on in connection with cock-fights will be stopped. Cock-fighters, who are, as a rule, low and ignorant men, often quarrel among themselves over cock-fights and sometimes come from words to blows. These disputes will cease. Sometimes young native noblemen, happening to take a fancy to cock-fighting, buy cocks at high prices and spend a great deal of money on training them. If the game is forbidden, these noblemen will be saved this waste of money.

NOTICES TO AUXILIARY NATIVE STATES.

The Tahzib (Moradabad), of the 19th January, in an article headed "Revolution in Rampur," says that the death of the late

Circulation,
60 copies.

Nawáb has been attended by an entire change of the administration. General Azimu-l-din Khán, who has risen to the post of prime minister, has dismissed many old and able officers and learned men, whom the late Nawáb had collected in the State with great difficulty, and raised his own pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,500. Formerly his salary was only Rs. 250. When he was appointed prime minister, it was at once raised to Rs. 2,000. He afterwards received a further increase of Rs. 500 on the eve of the late Lieutenant-Governor's retirement. As Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khán is a sick and weak-minded man, and the Local Government does not like to interfere in the internal affairs of the State, the General has everything his own way, and increases his pay when he pleases. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin, who is a very shrewd man, will give the subject his best attention. General Azimu-l-din Khán is a man of no exceptional ability and has fixed his salary at Rs. 2,500, which a small State like Rámpur can hardly afford to pay. Moreover, the relatives of the Nawáb do not like to submit to his authority, especially as he is a stranger. Under these circumstances, the best policy would be to appoint a European prime minister on moderate pay, as has lately been done in Bhopal. The measure would put a stop to all difficulties and lead to an improvement in the administration.

The *Nizám-u-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 20th January, says that of the four men who were injured by the horse races at Rámpur during the Christmas, two have since died of their wounds and the other two are still under treatment. The Rámpur public anxiously await the results of the interview which was to take place between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Nawáb on the occasion of the Bareilly darbat. The inhabitants of the State, as a rule, sympathize with Sahabzada Haidar Ali Khán, and regret his departure from Rámpur, while they are dissatisfied with General Azimu-l-din Khán's administration. The Nawáb himself is unable to look after the affairs of the State and has given full power to the General. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin,

who is a very clever and shrewd man, will give his attention to the following questions.—What is the state of the Nawâb's health and intellect? If the Nawâb cannot do without a prime minister, should the prime minister be a member of the ruling family or an outsider? Why have the relatives of the Nawâb left Râmpur? Strange rumours get afloat at Râmpur from time to time, which, though quite unfounded, are an index to popular feeling and sentiment. Some of the rumours are as follows :—On the occasion of his visit to Allahabad, General Azimu-l-din Khân sent one lakh rupees worth of jewellery to Sir Auckland Colvin, but His Honor refused the present. When the Governor-General's Agent, accompanied by his daughter, lately saw the State treasury and jewellery, she took some jewellery which she liked. General Azimu-l-din Khân has gone somewhere, taking with him some lakhs of rupees worth of currency notes and jewels, and all the books of the State treasury have been destroyed and new ones substituted in their place. The fact is that as the people in the State are not acquainted with the honesty and integrity of European officers, they think that the latter do nothing without receiving bribes. Formerly they spread evil rumours against Sir Alfred Lyall, and now Sir Auckland Colvin has fallen under their suspicion. They should know that European officers are not open to take bribe, nor is Azimu-l-din Khân, who has received an English education, likely to give bribes.

The *Ainu-l-Akhbâr* (Moradabad), of the 31st December,

received on the 26th January, con-

The same. demns the complaints made against

General Azimu-l-din Khân as false and malicious, praises him for his ability and justice, and says that he has the best interests of the State at heart. The present Nawâb makes a tour in the interior of the State every year and enquires into the condition of the people. No former Nawâb ever went in camp. The *Akhbâr* then publishes an account of the games, sports, and entertainments held at Râmpur during the Christmas.

MS. A. 12. 3. 2. fol. 31. Leyland ed. of

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Exam.	Date of Exam.		Distribution.
							1887-88.	1888.	
1	Ahmed-i-Slam	... Morsad-i-Mud	Urdu	... Weekly	Mohammad Hussain.	Jan. 21st	... Jan. 26th	... 140 copies.	
2	Ahsan-i-Azamgraph	... Asangarh	Urdu	... Weekly	Qondrat Ali	23rd	28th	208	20
3	Ahsan-i-Hind	Jullundur	Urdu	... Weekly	Berkat Ali	28th	30th	250	20
4	Ahsan-i-Punjab	Lahore	Urdu	... Tri-weekly	Diván Búbis Singh	28th, 29th & 27th.	28th, 29th & 30th.	500	20
5	Ajrat Al-Babir	Agra	Urdu	... Weekly	Tejaammul-Hussain.	21st	27th	200	20
6	Ajrat-i-Zahr	Morsad-i-Mud	Urdu	... Weekly	Dilawar Ali	31st & Jan.	26th & 30th,	80	20
7	Ajrat-i-Zam	Meerut	Urdu	... Tri-weekly	Munqarrab Hussain Jau.	24th	28th	63	20
8	Ajrat-i-Zam	Lahore	Urdu	... Weekly	Mukund Rám	21st, 24th & 26th.	28th 28th, & 29th.	3,000	20
9	Bihari-i-Owner	Ohnumdr.	Hindi	... Weekly	Hazimín Prasád	24th	26th	215	20
10	Bihari-i-Al-Hidr	Delhi	Hindi	... Weekly	Muhammad Dín	25th	26th	250	20
11	Bijan-i-Umar	... Lahore	Urdu	... Weekly	Fakhrú-l-dín	20th & 27th.	25th & 29th,	150	20
12	Bijan-i-Parsur	... Gavnpore	Urdu	... Weekly	Rahmat-ul-lah	27th	30th	200	20
13	Bijan-i-Insān	Aligarh	Urdu	... English Bi-weekly	Gulsh Rái	26th & 29th.	26th & 30th,	500 copies (including 200 copies taken by Government)	20
14	Bijan-i-Gantek	...	Hindi	... Weekly	... [Censored]	... 2nd	... 2nd	160 copies.	20
15	Bijan-i-Urdu	...	Urdu	... Weekly	... [Censored]	... 2nd	... 2nd	275 copies.	20

16	<i>Ahrar-i-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	... Weekly	Mirzā Khán
17	<i>Azad</i>	... Lucknow	... Monthly	Ahmad Ali
18	<i>Révarat Bondues</i>	... Aligarh	... Monthly	Mihir Chand
19	<i>Bávarat Kwan</i>	... Benares	... Monthly	Rám Krishn Varma,
20	<i>Brahman</i>	... Oawnpore	... Monthly	Badri Dín
21	<i>Qaum Pard</i>	... Delhi	... Weekly	For December & January.
22	<i>Dabba-i-Qaum</i>	... Bareilly	... Weekly	Mir Hasan
23	<i>Dabba-i-Standard</i>	... Rámpur	... " "	Thakur Prasad
24	<i>Idar-i-Hind</i>	... Multan	... " "	Muhammad Hussain,
25	<i>Qaum Joon</i>	... Lahore	... " "	Réj Náth
26	<i>Qaum Jund-i-Hind</i>	... " "	... " "	Satty Nand
27	<i>Ghadr-i-Oudh</i>	... Sultannáf	... " "	Pandit Maháráj Ki-
28	<i>Faali Hind</i>	... Allahábád	... " "	shun.
29	<i>Hindustán</i>	... Aligarh	... " "	Nirodham Dág
30	<i>Játan Gárdh</i>	... Japur	... Daily	Sadar-i-din
31	<i>Játi-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	... Bi-weekly	Jagan Náth Béjpai
32	<i>Játi-i-Hind</i>	... " "	... Urdu	Mahábir Prasad
33	<i>Játi-i-Hind</i>	... " "	... Urdu	Muhammad Khalil
34	<i>Játi-i-Hind</i>	... " "	... Urdu	Geneshi Lal
35	<i>Játi-i-Hind</i>	... " "	... Urdu	Jamshed Ali
36	<i>Játi-i-Hind</i>	... " "	... Urdu	Sáyid Haén Jífar,
37	<i>Játi-i-Hind</i>	... " "	... Urdu	Muhammad Yaqúb
38	<i>Játi-i-Hind</i>	... " "	... Urdu	Lakshmi Shankar
39	<i>Játi-i-Hind</i>	... " "	... Urdu	Mitra, M.A.
40	<i>Qaum</i>	... Delhi	... Urdu	Mir Hasan
41	<i>Qaum</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	Shálik Rám
42	<i>Qaum</i>	... " "	... Urdu	Harsukh Rám
43	<i>Qaum</i>	... " "	... Urdu	24th, 26th &
44	<i>Qaum</i>	... " "	... Urdu	28th, 28th &
45	<i>Qaum</i>	... " "	... Urdu	28th, 28th &
46	<i>Qaum</i>	... " "	... Urdu	21st, 21st
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255	<i>Qaum</i>	... " "	... Urdu</	

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. [See page 132.]	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF EXCISE.	CHIEFLY OF CIRCULATION.
42	Mashr-i-Qutub	Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	Ghalib Muhammad, Jan. 24th	... Jan. 26th	320 copies.
43	Maiya-i-Nér	Dawnpoore	Urdú	"	Durgá Prasad	... 31st	300 copies.
44	Mawj-e-Nurbuddah	Hoshsugáhd	Urdú	"	Abdu-l-Karim	... 22nd	347 copies.
45	Mawj-i-Zarfat	"	Urdú	"	"	... 25th	27 copies.
46	Mashru-i-Zirdat	Meerut	Hindi-Urdú	Monthly	Moqarrab Hussain For January	... 30th	289 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
47	Miftah-i-Mazar	Bijnor	Urdú	Weekly	Karim-i-Jah	... 21st	350 copies.
48	Mazra-i-Tuz	Lakhore	Hindi	"	Muirnud Rám	... 23rd	404 copies.
49	Mulki Dopusht	"	Urdú	"	Alí Dín	... "	860 copies.
50	Naiyár-i-Ahsam	Morádisbád	Urdú	"	Amjad Alí	... "	160 copies.
51	Naym-i-Aláber	Bistáwah	Urdú	"	Rúbir-i-Jah Khan	... 24th & 28th	28th & 31st, 160 copies.
52	Naym-i-Hind	Morádisbád	Urdú	"	Avtár Krishn	... 15th	26th, 860 copies.
53	Nasim-i-Kif	Agrá	Urdú	"	Jammá Dás	... 23rd	900 copies.
54	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Urdú	"	Kunj Bibíri I.M.	... 15th & 23rd	160 copies.
55	Nasim-i-Jaháyer	Jaunpur	Urdú	"	Muhammad Ishaq	... 17th	28th, 50 copies.
56	Nasim-i-S. Hár	Bodáun	Urdú	"	Iimbis Ahmad	... 4th & 18th	25th & 26th, 50 copies.
57	Nasim-i-S. Hár	Morádisbád	Urdú	"	Fathmu-i-din	... 20th & 26th	100 copies.
58	Nasim-i-S. Hár	Lodháitá	Urdú	"	Rev. C. B. Newton	... 28th	600 copies.
59	Nasim-i-S. Hár	Dawnpoore	Urdú	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	... 28th	300 copies.
60	Nasim-i-S. Hár	Harde	Urdú	"	Bándera Bhisehar	... 30th	375 copies.
61	Nasim-i-S. Hár	M. M. & S. b. I.	English	"	"	... 37th	282 copies (In-

1 | *Daudi Akbar*

Daily

Urdú

Lucknow

Urdu-Punjabi

62 *Panjabi Akbar*

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63 *Punjabi Panjab*

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64 *Patti Akbar*

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65 *Patti-i-Akbar*

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66 *Praját Samachár*

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67 *Qasim-i-Urdú*

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No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Printer.	Date of Paper.	Date of Acq'pt.	Subscription.
88	Shi'r-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Sajid Hussain	25th	Jan.	200 copies.
89	Vast-i-Hind	Sialkot	Urdu	"	Mirza Mevhibid	22nd & 29th,	"	200 "
90	Vastu-i-Hind	"	Urdu	"	Mohammed Ahmad	25th	"	175 "
91	Victoria Paper	"	Urdu	"	Gyan Chand	1st to 28th,	"	150 "
92	Vrij Dham	Dhar	Urdu	"	Balwant Kashi Nath	26th	"	150 "
93	Bar-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	"	Sabit Ali	24th	"	250 "
						"	"	300 "

Arranged:
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Qust. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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